MIDWEST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES

26 October 2004

Mr. Tim Lockrem
AMEC Earth & Environmental
800 Marquette Avenue, Suite 1200
Minneapolis, MN 55402

Re: Pre-Demolition/Renovation Inspection
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa
MEA Project #04-047

Dear Mr. Lockrem:

In anticipation of the demolition or renovation of the structure at the above referenced site, on September 15 through 17, 2004 Midwest Environmental Associates (MEA) conducted a pre-demolition/renovation inspection (roughly following the topics in the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) Pre-Demolition Environmental Checklist and Guide as the State of Iowa does not have a guideline for this type of work). A copy of the MPCA checklist and guide is attached. The Scope of Services included visually identifying possible building materials and fixtures that may contain mercury, poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), lead and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs); and sampling for asbestos. In addition, other items of concern, such as identifying areas of solid waste, possible hazardous waste, drums and tanks, were noted. This investigation did not cover every material within the building, it did not quantify each material (except asbestos-containing materials), nor did it determine whether materials are hazardous or how to properly dispose of these materials. This inspection was a cursory review of the above-referenced site. The only item that was extensively covered was the asbestos inspection; however, exterior sampling of the roofing materials was not conducted at the request of the Wallace State Office Building staff. This inspection was completed by MEA representative Ms. Suzanne D'Souza (Iowa Asbestos Inspector #04-9256I) with assistance by Ms. Betty Alegria with AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.

Site Description

The Wallace State Office Building located in Des Moines, Iowa is slated for either demolition or renovation. The Wallace State Office Building is a five-story, 500,000-square foot building consisting primarily of offices and laboratories utilized by state government departments. This building was fully occupied by state department personnel at the time of the inspection and all mechanical systems were working. The building is parallelogram-shaped building with stairs located in the northeast and southwest corners and near the south-central portion of the building. A garden/atrium is located on the southeastern portion of the first floor. This extends up, as open space, to the ceiling located on the fifth floor. The exterior and structurally supporting walls appeared to be constructed of concrete and concrete block. The ceiling and floors were constructed of concrete. The interior finishes consisted of: floor tile, sheet flooring, drywall with skim coat, baseboards and drop ceiling panels. Fiberglass insulation was observed on the insulated pipe runs along with plastic-covered, sealed and mudded fittings.

The first floor (mainly under ground) consisted of approximately 84 rooms (labs, offices, closets, storage spaces, bathrooms, equipment rooms, mechanical rooms, furnace room, back up generator room, a garage and elevator rooms) along with hallways, stairs and elevator shafts utilized primarily by the Department of Agriculture and Weights and Measures. The second floor consists of approximately 58 rooms (labs,

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offices, auditorium, closets, storage spaces, bathrooms, mechanical rooms, lobby and open atrium) along with hallways, stairs and elevator rooms utilized primarily by Department of Agriculture. The third floor consisted of approximately 20 rooms (offices, storage spaces, bathrooms, mechanical rooms and elevator rooms) along with hallways, stairs and elevator shafts used primarily by the Iowa State Patrol. The fourth floor consisted of approximately 18 rooms (offices, storage spaces, bathrooms, mechanical rooms and elevator rooms) along with hallways, stairs and elevator shafts used primarily by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. The fifth floor consisted of approximately 13 rooms (offices, storage spaces, bathrooms, mechanical rooms and elevator rooms) along with hallways, stairs and elevator shafts used primarily by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. An elevator penthouse is located above the fifth floor. Large open areas on the third, fourth and fifth floors consisted of a myriad of cubicles. Two main roof tops were located above the second floor (northwestern portion of the building) and above the entire top of the fifth floor.

We were instructed, by on-site personnel, that the equipment and supplies within the laboratories will be the responsibility of those departments and personnel. However, these areas were also inspected for building materials. A small firing range (large enough to have one person fire at a time) was located on the far north side of the 2nd floor of the building. Lead is a concern in this area. Lead wipe samples of this area were collected along with a sample of ceiling panel. Chemical storage rooms were observed on the 1st and 2nd floors of the building. A photograph developing area was located on the 2nd floor of the building.

1.0 Mercury

Potential sources of mercury within structures include batteries associated with smoke detectors, emergency lighting, elevator control panels, exit signs and security systems/alarms; lighting systems including fluorescent lights, high intensity discharge, neon, silent wall switches and other switches; old clocks; and heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems (HVAC) which include thermostats, pressurestats, firestats, manometers, thermometers, gauges, float/level controls, mercury flame sensors, space heater controls, load meters, supply relays, phase splitters, microwave relays and displacement relays.

The following potential sources of mercury were observed in the *Wallace State Office Building*:

- Approximately 20 smoke detectors
- Approximately 20 sets if emergency lights
- Two elevator rooms containing elevator switches and control panels (for four elevators)
- Security system and alarms (card access) for the entire building
- Approximately 2,362 fluorescent light fixtures
- Approximately 10 high intensity lights
- Approximately 16 older clocks/timers
- One thermometer
- One petrometer
- Approximately 90 thermostats (they appeared to be pneumatic and hydrostatic rather than mercury-containing)
- Approximately 15 humidistats
- Approximately 35 illuminated emergency exit signs
- Approximately 45 circuit breaker boxes and one relay cabinet
- Approximately 15 microwave ovens
- Numerous thermometers and gauges were observed in the Weights and Measures portion of the building. A rack of approximately 25 glass tubes were filled with varying amounts of mercury.

Possible equipment and fixtures that contain mercury must be removed and properly disposed of prior to demolition, unless they are labeled as or otherwise proven to be free of mercury.

2.0 Poly-Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Potential sources of PCBs within structures include transformers, transistors, capacitors, heat transfer equipment and light ballasts. There were approximately fifteen dry-type transformers located within the building. These are not considered to be suspect for PCBs.

The following potential sources of PCBs were observed in the *Wallace State Office Building:*

- Approximately 2,362 fluorescent light fixtures

Possible equipment and fixtures that contain PCBs must be removed and properly disposed of prior to demolition, unless they are labeled as or otherwise proven to be free of PCBs.

3.0 Lead

Potential sources of lead within structures include paint, batteries, flashing molds, roof vents, pipes and solder. Samples were collected of two types of flaking/chipping paint. The results of the paint chip analysis indicated no lead in the two samples analyzed that were collected from the chipping paint on metal covering on the roof (above the 2nd floor) and from paint flaking from interior walls within the building. Two wipe samples were collected inside the firing range (one on the front angled bullet stop and one on the floor near the center of the room) and one just outside of the firing range (on a wall). As suspected, lead levels in the dust collected in the wipe sample on the bullet stop were higher than the floor in the center of the room (approximately 1,200 total micrograms versus 358 total micrograms). The results of the samples collected from the wall outside the firing range decreased in value to 17.1 total micrograms. According to the Iowa Department of Health guidelines, any wipe sample greater than 40 micrograms of lead is considered to be contaminated with lead. The State of Iowa should be contacted to determine the appropriate renovation or demolition of firing range construction materials and chipped/flaking lead-based paint.

The following potential sources of lead were observed at the *Wallace State Office Building*:

- Approximately 3 batteries (one was leaking in the back-up generator room)
- Several types of paint on the exterior of the building were flaking/chipping. These materials were not sampled for laboratory analysis and should be assumed to contain lead unless sampled and analyzed to prove otherwise
- Metal (non-copper) pipes, flashing molds and roof vents were observed at the building
- A small firing range is located on the second floor of the building

4.0 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Potential sources of CFCs within structures include fire extinguishers, air conditioners, walk-in coolers, water foundations, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, freezers, chillers, heat pumps, vending machines, and food display cases.

The following potential sources of CFCs were observed in the *Wallace State Office Building*:

- Approximately 80 fire extinguishers
- Approximately 35 coolers
- Approximately 6 water fountains
- Approximately 10 refrigerators

- Approximately 5 freezers
- Approximately 30 vending machines
- Approximately 1 drying cabinet

Possible equipment and fixtures that contain CFCs must be removed and properly disposed of prior to demolition, unless they are labeled as or otherwise proven to be free of hazardous materials.

5.0 Asbestos-Containing Materials

Potential asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) include, but are not limited to, materials found on or in: boiler rooms (insulation, connectors, sealants, fireproofing), flooring (tile, flooring, adhesives, backing), electrical (panels, wire insulation, ducts), piping (insulation, preformed pipe), surfacing materials (plaster, drywall, joint compound, insulation), roofing materials (shingles, felt, sealant), cement materials (pipes, wallboard, siding) and miscellaneous materials (compounds, caulk/putty, fire curtains, laboratory items, gaskets).

Comprehensive sampling of suspect asbestos-containing materials was conducted in the building. No sampling of the roofing materials was conducted. Any other suspect materials not covered in this report and encountered in the building during demolition or renovation, should be considered to contain asbestos until they are tested to determine otherwise.

Holes were made in the drywall walls to determine if vermiculite insulation was located within. This material was not observed in the holes made. Holes were not made into concrete block walls, if present.

Laboratory Analysis

After completion of the field sampling activities, the bulk samples and accompanying chain-of-custody (COC) documentation were submitted to Carolina Environmental, Inc. of Cary, North Carolina. Carolina Environmental, Inc. participates in the analysis of standard bulk samples through the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Accreditation #101768-0). The examination for the presence and identification of asbestos fibers in bulk samples was performed using crossed polarized light microscopy (PLM) and dispersion staining particle identification technique in accordance with USEPA, Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials, EPA 600/R-93/116 (July, 1993). The samples were analyzed utilizing a positive stop method. If a sample tested positive, other samples from that homogeneous area were held, but not analyzed.

In addition to the bulk samples, quality control (QC) samples were collected from 5% of the sample locations, resulting in five QC samples. These samples were submitted to Carolina Environmental Inc. under the same COC as the other 101 samples (Q-1 was the QC of C-6a, Q-2 was the QC of F-6a, Q-3 was the QC of W-2a, Q-4 was the QC of W-7a and Q-5 was the QC of Ca-3). The purpose of the QC analysis was to verify the accuracy of the laboratory analytical procedures. The QC results for this project were consistent with the result obtained from the corresponding bulk samples. Copies of the analytical results are attached.

All PLM results of "none detected" (ND) indicate asbestos free materials. All PLM results less than one percent (<1%) indicate non-asbestos-containing materials, in accordance with the AHERA. Only PLM sample results greater than one percent (>1%) are considered asbestos-containing materials.

Analytical Results

A total of 101 samples were collected, sixty-five (65) samples (including the QC sample) were analyzed (a second sample, if collected, were held rather than analyzed at your request). The following is a summary of the samples collected (**bolded** and highlighted items are materials that were determined to contain greater than one percent asbestos). Refer to the five Bulk Sample Collection sheets, attached, for information about all of the samples collected.

Sample #	***Material (homogeneous area) – location of the sample analyzed***
F-1a	sheet flooring, beige streaks with tan adhesive (F-1) – 1st floor southwest hallway
F-3a	sheet flooring, pink & grey with tan adhesive (F-3) – 2nd floor women's restroom
F-4a	sheet flooring, gold speckled with tan adhesive (F-4) – 1st floor men's restroom
F-5a	sheet flooring, grey speckled with tank adhesive (F-5) – 2nd floor lab #1
F-6a	**12" x 12" floor tile grey streaks** and dark tan adhesive **(F-6) – 2nd floor vending area**
F-7a	12" x 12" floor tile sliced grey stones and black adhesive (F-7) – 5th floor computer room
F-8a	12" x 12" floor tile grey flecks and tan adhesive (F-8) – 3rd floor entry to dumb waiter
F-9a	12" x 12" floor tile blue flecks and tan adhesive (F-9) – 2nd floor lab #5
F-10a	floor leveling compound, white thin paint (F-10) – 3rd floor conference room
F-11a	carpet adhesive, yellow (F-11) – 3rd floor conference room
F-12a	carpet adhesive, tan (F-12) – 3rd floor break room
W-1a	baseboard adhesive, cream (W-1) – 1st floor women's restroom
W-2a	baseboard adhesive, grey (W-2) – 1st floor garden area
W-3a	baseboard adhesive, tan (W-3) – 3rd floor break room
W-4a	baseboard adhesive, dark brown (W-4) – Room 111
W-5a	drywall and joint compound (W-5) – 2nd floor lab #2
W-6a	rough and skim coat wall covering (W-6) – 1st floor east end hallway in Hygienic Lab
W-6b	rough and skim coat wall covering (W-6) – 3rd floor east wall of mechanical room
W-6c	rough and skim coat wall covering (W-6) – 4th floor mechanical
W-6d	rough and skim coat wall covering (W-6) – 3rd floor break room
W-6e	rough and skim coat wall covering (W-6) – 5th floor communications room
W-6f	rough and skim coat wall covering (W-6) – 5th floor storage room
W-6g	rough and skim coat wall covering (W-6) – 1st floor conference room
W-7a	rough plaster (W-7) – 4th floor southwest stair
W-7b	rough plaster (W-7) – 5th floor southwest stair
W-7c	rough plaster (W-7) – Room 111
W-7d	rough plaster (W-7) – 3rd floor northeast stair
W-7e	rough plaster (W-7) – 3rd floor south stair
W-7f	rough plaster (W-7) – 4th floor northeast stair
W-7g	rough plaster (W-7) – 3rd floor southwest stair
C-1a	2' x 2' ceiling panels, flat (C-1) – 321a
C-2a	2' x 2' ceiling panels, irregular pits (C-2) – 117
C-4a	2' x 4' ceiling panels, irregular pits (C-4) – 111
C-5a	2' x 4' ceiling panels, large squares (C-5) – 1st floor south hall
C-6a	2' x 2' ceiling panels, irregular pits (convex) (C-6) – 2nd floor men's restroom
C-7a	2' x 2' ceiling panels, pits oriented short way (C-7) – 2nd floor labs
Ca-1a	caulk, brown, around window frame (Ca-1) – 3rd floor break room
Ca-2a	caulk, white, sides of columns (Ca-2) – 1st floor Room 146
Ca-3	**caulk, grey, around door frame (Ca-3) – 3rd floor break room**
Ca-4	caulk, soft, grey, base of scale (Ca-4) – 1st floor Room 111

Ca-5	caulk, grey, on air handler (Ca-5) – 3rd floor rooftop
Ca-6a	caulk, cream, exterior of building (Ca-6) – 3rd floor rooftop on walls
Ca-7	caulk, dark grey, on ducts (Ca-7) – Room 136
Ca-8	caulk, red, between duct and wall (Ca-8) – Room 105
Ca-9a	caulk, cream, between square columns and wall (Ca-9) – Room 177
S-1a	sealant on air handler, black (S-1) – 3rd floor rooftop
S-2	sealing compound, between pipe and wall (S-2) – 3rd floor janitor's closet
S-3	sealant, grey, on ducts (S-3) – 4th floor mechanical room
S-4	**sealant, black, between window glass and frame (S-4) – 3rd floor rooftop**
S-6	sealant, penetration seal (S-6) – Room 115
TSI-1a	pipe sealant, white, newer & flexible (TSI-1) – Room 173
TSI-2a	**pipe sealant, off-white, older & less flexible (TSI-2) – Room 173**
TSI-3a	mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – Room 173
TSI-3b	mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – Room 173
TSI-3c	**mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – 3rd floor mechanical**
TSI-3d	**mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – 4th floor mechanical**
TSI-3e	**mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – 3rd floor mechanical**
TSI-3f	**mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – Room 173**
TSI-3g	mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – 4th floor mechanical

Quality Control Samples

Q-1	QC of sample #C-6a – results match
Q-2	**QC of sample #F-6a – results match**
Q-3	QC of sample #W-2a – results match
Q-4	QC of sample #W-7a – results match
Q-5	**QC of sample #Ca-3 – results match**

The areas above the suspended ceiling were visually examined in numerous areas. Above the suspended ceiling were metal ductwork, plumbing, electrical wires and concrete ceilings. The interior of the concrete block walls were not accessed. It is possible that vermiculite insulation may have been poured into the holes inside the blocks.

It should also be noted that a small pile (approximately a few inches in diameter) of vermiculite, a material that is considered to be asbestos containing, was observed on the floor just outside of the firing range. This material is used to lab pack some of the firing range materials (guns, bullets, evidence, etc.). The total quantity of this material is unknown. As indicated by the staff, this material will be removed by the staff when they relocate into a new building.

Any other suspect material, not covered in this report and encountered during demolition or renovation, should be considered to contain asbestos until they are tested to determine otherwise.

The materials on the following table were either found to contain greater than one percent asbestos or were assumed to contain asbestos and not sampled:

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS (regulated)			
Material Description	**Location**	**Friability/ Condition**	**Approximate Quantity**
12" x 12" floor tile, grey streaks (F-6)	2nd floor: vending area 3rd floor: vending area	non-friable/good	300 square feet

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS (regulated)			
Material Description	**Location**	**Friability/ Condition**	**Approximate Quantity**
caulk, grey – around door frames (Ca-3)	1st floor: Room 146, Room 173 3rd floor: break room, janitor's closet	non-friable/good	50 linear feet
sealant, black – between window glass and frame (S-4)	exterior windows looking from the 3rd floor rooftop to the break room areas of the 3rd, 4th and 5th floors of the building	non-friable/good	300 linear feet
pipe sealant, off-white (older with loss of plasticity) (TSI-2)	1st floor: Rooms 120, 121, 153, 165, 173, 175, 177, 177B and 177C and a pipe chase room 2nd floor: fire arms, the cell, lab #2, communications room and the south elevator room 3rd floor: south elevator room, north mechanical room, pipe chase, office supply room and janitor's closet 4th floor: pipe chase room, south elevator room and janitor's closet 5th floor: restroom pipe chase room, elevator mechanical room, mechanical room and elevator penthouse	friable/significantly damaged	376 sealed ends (approximate number of both new and old sealed ends – however, only the older ends were determined to contain asbestos)
mudded fittings on fiberglass pipe run (TSI-3) – the asbestos was found in the jacket surrounding the insulation	1st floor: Room 173 3rd floor: mechanical room 4th floor: electrical room	friable/significantly damaged	65 mudded fittings
vermiculite insulation used for lab packing firing range materials (guns, bullets, evidence, etc.) – this material was assumed to contain asbestos	firing range and evidence area	friable/poor	a small pile a few inches in diameter observed – total quantity unknown

Regulatory Discussion of Asbestos

ACM can be either friable or non-friable. The non-friable materials can be broken down into two categories. Category I includes floor tile, roofing, packings and gaskets. Category II includes all other non-friable materials.

Regulated ACM consists of the following types of materials:

- Friable materials
- Category I non-friable asbestos that has become friable
- Category I non-friable asbestos that will be sanded, ground, cut or abraded
- Category II non-friable asbestos that has become friable
- Category II non-friable asbestos that has a high probability of becoming friable during demolition or renovation

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Iowa Department of Labor and local governmental agencies regulate the removal of ACM in Iowa. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration

(OSHA) regulates worker protection. The IDNR administers the requirements of EPA's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations. NESHAP regulations state that *friable ACM, non-friable ACM that may become friable or regulated ACM (i.e.: category I non-friable ACM) that is in poor condition,* must be removed prior to demolition if the quantity of ACM *exceeds* 160 square feet on facility components, 260 linear feet on piping or 35 cubic feet on or off facility components. These amounts are cumulative for the site on a yearly basis. However, if all ACMs are ***not*** removed from the structure, then the entire pile of demolition debris must be considered asbestos containing and taken to a landfill that accepts asbestos contaminated waste.

Building components cannot be recycled unless the ACM is removed prior to recycling. For example, concrete floor slabs cannot be recycled unless the asbestos-containing adhesives are removed prior to being recycled.

If you have any specific questions regarding the regulatory aspect of ACM, please contact the IDNR NESHAPS coordinator, Mr. Marion Burnside at 515-281-8443.

6.0 Other Items

The following is a list of other items of concern observed at the *Wallace State Office Building*:

- air compressors
- flammable storage cabinets (at least 12)
- Halon 1301 fire extinguishing system (AFIS room on 2nd floor)
- AST (approximately 300-gallons) containing diesel fuel for a back up generator
- numerous 55-gallon drums and smaller containers (pint to 5-gallons in size) containing paints, photographic chemicals, vehicle and mechanical maintenance fluids, laboratory materials, etc.
- two elevator switch rooms
- deep pit with a sump in the 1st floor furnace room
- flammable waste trap in the garage
- mechanical rooms containing air conditioning equipment
- furnace room equipment (boilers, ventilation system, etc,) (due to floats, switches, etc.)
- hot water heating equipment (floats, switches, etc.)
- back-up generator
- in-ground scale
- elevator hydraulic systems

These items may require inspections of materials or specialized removal/disposal/sealing prior to renovation or demolition.

7.0 Conclusions

MEA offers the following conclusions:

- Potential sources of mercury were observed at the site. Possible equipment and fixtures that contain mercury must be removed and properly disposed of prior to demolition, unless they are labeled as or otherwise proven to be free of mercury.

- Potential sources of PCBs were observed at the site. Possible equipment and fixtures that contain PCBs must be removed and properly disposed of prior to demolition, unless they are labeled as or otherwise proven to be free of PCBs.

- Potential sources of lead were observed at the site. The State of Iowa should be contacted to determine the appropriate renovation or demolition of firing range construction materials and chipped/flaking lead-based paint.

- Potential sources of CFCs were observed at the site. Possible equipment and fixtures that contain CFCs must be removed and properly disposed of prior to demolition, unless they are labeled as or otherwise proven to be free of hazardous materials.

- Asbestos-containing materials were identified within the building.
  - Two friable ACMs: sealed ends on fiberglass pipe run (older) and mudded fittings. These materials should be removed by a state certified asbestos abatement contractor prior to demolition. If this material is not removed prior to demolition or renovation, then all of the debris must be considered asbestos-containing and disposed of at a landfill that accepts asbestos contaminated waste.
  - Three non-friable ACMs: grey flecked 12" x 12" floor tile, grey caulk around door frames and black sealant between window glass and frames. Iowa regulations pertain to non-friable materials. If this material is not removed prior to demolition or renovation, then all of the debris must be considered asbestos-containing and disposed of at a landfill that accepts asbestos contaminated waste.

- Other sources of concern (hazardous waste, heating systems, elevators, switches, etc.) were observed at the site. These items may require inspections of materials or specialized removal, disposal or sealing prior to renovation or demolition of the building.

- It is recommended that an Iowa-certified demolition/renovation contractor be contacted to identify and remove materials of concern from within the building.

- Ten (10) working days prior to the start of demolition or renovation a notification form must be submitted to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

The removal of materials containing asbestos is regulated by the IDNR. The removal of other materials from commercial buildings remaining as commercial buildings (not being converted to residential buildings) are overseen by the Environmental Protection Agency – Region 7 (913-551-7623). Other agencies involved with renovations and/or demolitions include, but are not limited to: Iowa Department of Labor, Iowa Department of Health, among other county and/or city agencies which administer local, state and federal regulations.

We appreciate the opportunity to perform these services for you and look forward to working with you in the future. If you have questions or need any additional information, please call me at (612) 824-5836.

Sincerely,

MIDWEST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES

Suzanne F. W. D'Souza, PSS
Project Manager

enclosures

NOTIFICATION OF DEMOLITION AND RENOVATION

Operator Project #	Date Received	Postmark	Notification #
I. TYPE OF NOTIFICATION (O-Original R-Revised C-Cancelled):			
II. FACILITY INFORMATION (Identify owner, removal contractor, and other operator)			
OWNER NAME:			
Address:			
City:		State:	Zip:
Contact:			Tel:
REMOVAL CONTRACTOR:			
Address:			
City:		State:	Zip:
Contact:			Tel:
OTHER OPERATOR:			
Address:			
City:		State:	Zip:
Contact:			Tel:
III. TYPE OF OPERATION (D-Demo O-Ordered Demo R-Renovation E-Emer. Renovation):			
IV. IS ASBESTOS PRESENT? (Yes / No)			
V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION (Include building name, number and floor or room number)			
Bldg Name:			
Address:			
City:		State:	County:
Site Location:			
Building Size:	# of Floors:		Age in Years:
Present Use:		Prior Use:	

VI. PROCEDURE, INCLUDING ANALYTICAL METHOD, IF APPROPRIATE, USED TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS MATERIAL:

VII. APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF ASBESTOS, INCLUDING: 1. Regulated ACM to be removed 2. Category I ACM Not Removed 3. Category II ACM Not Removed	RACM To Be Removed	Nonfriable Asbestos Material Not To Be Removed		Indicate Unit of Measurement Below	
		Cat I	Cat II	UNIT	
Pipes				Ln Ft:	Ln m:
Surface Area				Sq Ft:	Sq m:
Vol RACM Off Facility Component				Cu Ft:	Cu m:

VIII. SCHEDULED DATES ASBESTOS REMOVAL (MM/DD/YY) Start: Complete:

IX. SCHEDULED DATES DEMO/RENOVATION (MM/DD/YY) Start: Complete

Continued on page two

X. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED DEMOLITION OR RENOVATION WORK, AND METHOD(S) TO BE USED:		
XI. DESCRIPTION OF WORK PRACTICES AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS TO BE USED TO PREVENT EMISSIONS OF ASBESTOS AT THE DEMOLITION AND RENOVATION SITE:		
XII. WASTE TRANSPORTER #1		
Name:		
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Contact Person:		Telephone:
WASTE TRANSPORTER #2		
Name:		
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Contact Person:		Telephone:
XIII. WASTE DISPOSAL SITE		
Name:		
Location:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:		
XIV. IF DEMOLITION ORDERED BY A GOVERNMENT AGENCY, PLEASE IDENTIFY THE AGENCY BELOW:		
Name:	Title:	
Authority:		
Date of Order (MM/DD/YY):	Date Ordered to Begin (MM/DD/YY):	
XV. FOR EMERGENCY RENOVATIONS		
Date and Hour of Emergency (MM/DD/YY):		
Description of the Sudden, Unexpected Event:		
Explanation of how the event caused unsafe conditions or would cause equipment damage or an unreasonable financial burden:		
XVI. DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE EVENT THAT UNEXPECTED ASBESTOS IS FOUND OR PREVIOUSLY NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS MATERIAL BECOMES CRUMBLED, PULVERIZED, OR REDUCED TO POWDER.		
XVI. I CERTIFY THAT AN INDIVIDUAL TRAINED IN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS REGULATION (40 CFR PART 61, SUBPART M) WILL BE ON-SITE DURING THE DEMOLITION OR RENOVATION AND EVIDENCE THAT THE REQUIRED TRAINING HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS PERSON WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS. (Required 1 year after promulgation)		
_____ (Signature of Owner/Operator)		_____ (Date)
XVII. I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS CORRECT		
_____ (Signature of Owner/Operator)		_____ (Date)

Figure 3. Notification of Demolition and Renovation

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2060-0101)

[55 FR 48419, Nov. 20, 1990; 56 FR 1669, Jan. 16, 1991; 58 FR 18014, Apr. 7, 1993]

LICENSE NUMBER: 04-9256I

EXPIRATION DATE: 8/4/2005

NAME: SUZANNE D'SOUZA
ADDRESS: 5421 COLMBUS AVE S
CITY STATE ZIP: MINNEAPOLIS MN 55417-2432